

a further addition was made to the salary of the said office, in order to produce a net annual income of 4000l. after the payment of all taxes and charges on the same; and that this additional salary was considered by the said Lord Viscount Melville as granted to him in lieu of all wages, fees, profits and other emoluments enjoyed by former treasurers.

5. "That the said Lord Viscount Melville continued in the said office till the 10th of April, 1783: that being asked whether he derived any advantage from the use of the public money during that period, he, in his examination before the commissioners of naval enquiry, declined answering any question on that head: but that he has in a letter since written to the said commissioners, and dated the 28th of March last, declared, that previous to 1786, he did not derive any advantage from the use or employment of any monies issued for the service of the navy, or mode of drawing the same from the bank during this period.

6. "That the hon. C. Townshend, now Lord Binning, held the office of treasurer of the navy, from the 11th April, 1783, to the 4th January 1784: and that from the examination of his lordship it appears, that during his treasurership, no part of the money issued for the service of the navy was applied to his private use or advantage: and that he does not believe that Mr. Douglass, who acted under him as paymaster, derived any profit or advantage from the use or employment of the public money issued for the payment of the exchequer fees.

7. "That the right hon. Henry Dundas was re-appointed treasurer of the navy, on the 5th of January, 1784, and continued in the said office until the 1st of June, 1800.

8. "That in the year 1785, an act of parliament was passed (25 Geo. III. cap. 31.) intitled "An act for better regulating the office of treasurer of his majesty's navy," whereby it is directed that no money shall be issued from the treasury to the treasurers of the navy; but all monies issued for naval services, shall be paid to the bank on account of naval services, and placed to the account of the treasurer of the navy, and shall not be paid out of the bank unless for naval services, and in pursuance of drafts signed by the treasurer, or some person or persons authorized by him, which drafts shall specify the heads of service to which such sums are to be applied: and that the regulations under the said act shall take place from the 31st July, 1785.

9. "That the execution of the said act was postponed till the month of Jan. 1786: and from that time till the month of June, 1800, when Lord Melville left the office of Treasurer, contrary to the practice established in the treasurership of the right hon. Isaac Barre, contrary to the resolutions of the house of Commons, of the 18th June, 1782, and in defiance of the provisions of the above mentioned act of the 25th Geo. III. c. 31. large sums of money were under the pretence of naval services, and by a scandalous evasion of the act, at various times drawn from the bank and invested in exchequer and navy bills, lent upon the security of Stock, employed in discounting private bills, in purchasing bank and East-India stock, and used in various ways for the purposes of private emolument.

10. "That Alexander Trotter, Esq. paymaster of the navy, was the person by whom, or in whose name the public money was thus employed; and that in so doing he acted with the knowledge & consent of Lord Viscount Melville, to whom he was at the same time private agent, and for whose use or benefit he occasionally laid out from 10 to 20,000 pounds, without considering whether he was previously in advance to his lordship, and whether such advances were made for his public or private balances.

11. "That the right hon. Lord Viscount Melville having been privy to and connived at the withdrawing from the bank of England for the purposes of private interest or emolument, sums issued to him as treasurer of the navy, and placed to his account in the bank, according to the provisions of the 25th Geo. III. c. 31, has been guilty of a gross violation of the law, and a high breach of duty.

12. "It further appears, that subsequent to the appointment of Lord Melville as treasurer of the navy, in 1784, and during the time he held that office, large sums of money issued for the service of the navy, were applied to other services; and that the said Lord Melville in a letter written in answer to a precept used by the commissioners of naval enquiry, requiring an account of money received by him, or any person on his account, or by his order, from the paymaster of the navy, and also of the time when, and the persons by whom the same were returned to the bank or paymasters, had declared, that he has no materials by which he could make up such an account, and that if he had any materials, he could not do it without disclosing delicate and confidential transactions of government, which his duty to the public must have restrained him from revealing.

13. "That Lord Melville, in applying monies issued for the service of the navy to other services stated to have been of so delicate and confidential a nature, that, in his opinion, no account can or ought to be given of them, had acted in a manner inconsistent with his duty and incompatible with those securities which the legislature has provided for the proper application of the public money.

## PHILADELPHIA May 31.

Extract of a Letter to a gentleman in this city, dated

"Lisbon, April 14th. 1805.  
"Believing the brig Acorn, bound to Boston, to be still at Bellem, I lose no time in informing you, that official advice was received last night from Sir John Orde, that the Toulon fleet, (24 sail, of which 13 of the line) had got into Cadiz—whether with the intention of making any stay, or coming out immediately in junction with the Spanish ships, is not known. When they first appeared Sir John Orde's fleet were, it is said, at an anchor, and the enemy to windward, but they did not offer to attack him, from which it is inferred their object is important. Sir John Orde's fleet, consisting of five sail of the line, are now off Cape Espeichel.—The Helyer, a brig of war, sails this morning with the advice to England, the Walsingham packet to Ireland, and the Orpheus frigate, to the Ferrol and Brest stations. If Nelson comes down the Straits speedily, the enemy may yet be overtaken, and beat; if not, their escape is almost certain. By advices from England, of the 2d. instant, it seems that the Brest fleet were in Carmarthen Bay, watched by Sir Charles Cotton.—Should they elude his vigilance and form a junction, we may expect great events in the summer. Gen. Junot, the new French Minister, is arrived here."

Capt. Waterman, from St. Bartholomew informs, that while at that place he conversed with one of the pilots of the Rochefort squadron, lately in the West-Indies, who informed, that he was carried by them from St. Domingo as far as the latitude of 25, and long. 63—he was then put on board of an American schr. belonging to Norfolk, commanded by Capt. Forsyth, and arrived at St. Bartholomew. Capt. Forsyth had gone to St. Martin's. It was supposed the squadron were proceeding to Europe.

June 1st.  
The extensive Rope-Walk in Southwark belonging to Messrs. Snowden and North accidentally took fire yesterday afternoon and was entirely lost.

MARIETTA, May 17.

### INDIAN WAR.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability residing at Kaskaskias, to his correspondent in this place—dated April 14th.

"The Osages are likely to be cut up root and branch, by a confederacy of almost all the Indian nations of the west; already blood has been spilt; and large bodies of men are in motion to attack their country. Mr. Van Bibber, with whom you are acquainted, has just returned from the Missouri—he states to me, that about ten days since, a body of about four hundred of the Sacs, crossed at a French village, at which place he was, about fifty miles from the mouth of the river, on their march to attack the Osages."

NORFOLK, June 4.

Extract of a letter from the Captain of one of the armed vessels belonging to OGDEN'S fleet, lately arrived at New York from St. Domingo, to his friend in this place, dated, off Sandy Hook, May 20.

"It is with pleasure I inform you of our fleet being so near home.—We have been twice attacked by French cruisers, once off the Mole, but made them soon sheer off.—On Wednesday the 8th inst. a large French corvette built ship, by appearance 22 guns, ran down to windward just out of reach of our shot, and took a look at us—we have too, all three armed vessels in close order and in hale of each other, just ready to engage, but he was too bashful to fight, and immediately made sail and captured four schooners belonging to the fleet that were so far to the windward as to be out of our protection—one of them was the schooner Unity, capt. Hardinge of Norfolk; two of Baltimore, and the other of New-York."

### WHISKEY.

TALIAFERRO and DICKINSON, near the basin, keep a constant supply of Whiskey, distilled west of the Blue Ridge.  
Richmond, June 5, 1805. 3m.

United States of America, fifth circuit, in the Virginia District, May term, 1805  
Anselm Lynch, adan't &c. of Charles Lynch, dec.

AGAINST  
Robert Donald, Andrew Donald, Thomas Donald and Alexander Donald, surviving partners of James and Robert Donald and company, Def'ts.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next court and answer the plaintiff's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.  
A copy—Tessie.

\* Will. Marshall, Clk.

### LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscribers living in this place, have for sale, a tract of LAND, lying in the county of Louisa and adjoining Yanceyville, containing two hundred and fourteen and one half acres, more or less. The land is well timbered and the same which was sold under a deed of trust from Francis Lockett, deceased. A credit of one year will be given the purchaser, on securing the payment, bearing interest from the date if not punctually paid.

Lyle & McCredie,  
Manchester, June 1, 1805. 3m.

## ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1805

From the Salem Register.

By the last accounts from the interior, the Indians of the Wabash have become jealous of the Osages, who have lately opened a communication with our States. It is presumed from the pacific principles of our president, and the great care he has taken to prevent any unfriendly intercourse between the citizens of the United States and the natives, that he will not be wanting in his endeavors to prevent any contests among the natives, by which the love of war will be maintained, and great troubles necessarily arise to the citizens of the United States. It is said by Pratz, who was informed of the manners of the Indians, especially of Louisiana and the Mississippi, that the manner of making war is uniformly the same among all the nations. So much of the history of Des Cortes as appears entitled to serious belief, leads us to the same opinion. In the time of Montezuma, the councils were as well known, as in the present age. This council, says Pratz, consists of the oldest and bravest warriors. The cause of declaring war is announced to them by the war chief. Then the old men debate in the presence of the war chief & sovereign, who are witnesses of the debate, and the opinion of the old men is decisive. If peace is wished after any hostilities, the pipe of peace is sent by a brave warrior, and if war is not intended by the offending power, a present is made to the ambassador and his retinue. If war is determined, then numerous ceremonies are observed, all of which indicate their determination to oppose the enemy. They feast, drink together and represent the enemy by some sign, and all perform some open act of violence to that which is represented as their enemy.

The late traveller, Mackenzie, says of the Kisteneaux, who live on the waters he visited, that they preserve their love of war. That the Elders convene the people to know the general opinion. If the public mind be for war, he notifies them of the time appointed to smoke in the sacred stem, to which solemnity, meditation and fasting are required as preparatory ceremonials. When thus assembled, the chief enlarges on the cause of war, and then he invites such as approve of war, to smoke with him, and each one leaves some token of his warlike intention. To the Chepewat Indians, he assigns less national power and a more dependent situation. But submissive as they are to their more powerful neighbors, they make war without mercy on the Eskimaux, who cannot resist them. We might be led to reflect on the savage state of man, as always furnishing the temper and causes of war. But we have not such a happy view of the manners of civilized man as to admit a comparison with which humanity can be pleased. In this part of the history of man, little can be found to flatter the self love we might fondly indulge in the approbation of any portion of the human race. Greece and Rome were not strangers to war. And the most enlightened nations of Europe do not boast of long periods of peace. When the Christian world is in peace, we may find objects for our pity in the distant wilds of America.

After the third day of May in this present year 1805, nothing is a tender in the payment of debts, but American coin and Spanish Dollars and parts of dollars. The act of Congress making French, Spanish and Portuguese gold coins and French crowns a tender expired on the said third day of May.

The various Banks throughout the United States must then pay their own notes when presented for payment, in Eagles, parts of Eagles or Dollars or parts of dollars. Farmers, mechanics and traders will soon find the benefit of a convenient circulating substantial medium of trade. That flood of Bank paper with which our country is now deluged will gradually subside. It is not alone owing to the number of Banks that such a vast quantity of paper is in circulation, to the almost total exclusion of coin. The Banks would have been very harmless things had it not been for the law making those foreign coins a tender. Few people willingly receive foreign coin by weight when they can avoid it. Hence the Banks have been very severe against any considerable or frequent calls for payment of their notes in specie. The state of things will now be altered. The smaller banks will find it unsafe to have notes in circulation to the amount of ten times their capital.—Their profits will be lessened in proportion as they reduce the number and amount of their notes.—This will make the banking business much less an object of attention, and will probably cause many small banks to cease operation, and induce a general confidence in the larger banks greatly to the advantage of the nation.

(Con. Herald)

### COMMUNICATION.

With pleasure we can, from the best authority, announce, that the Canal in the Dismal Swamp is now cut through half its width; and, in all probability, from the activity lately displayed in carrying on this arduous undertaking, will in the course of a few weeks, be navigable for boats, &c. by which means there will be an easy and speedy communication between the waters of North-Carolina and Elizabeth river, in this state.

(Norfolk Herald.)

*Noli me tangere.*—The publication of a biographical work, containing the genealogical and revolutionary history of new princes of the imperial court of Bonaparte, having been lately announced in the Mercantile Advertiser, an aid de-camp of general Thureau, French minister plenipotentiary in the United States, came post-haste to town for the express purpose of preventing the said publication. The minister foreseeing that this work would occasion many polemic discussions, and of course highly displease the new imperial court, thought it advisable to stop the publication by buying the manuscript.

The bargain was accordingly made, and Mr. Daudet, the author of said work, who lodges at Mrs. Bocquet and Fressinet's boarding house, in Greenwich-street, gave up his manuscript to the said aid-de-camp, for the consideration of 1000, dollars and a free passage to Martinico, where he is bound.

We are informed that the gentleman who was to translate the said work, hearing of the transaction, offered 1500 dollars for it, but that Mr. Daudet who had passed his word, declined the offer.

The public curiosity would no doubt have been highly gratified by the publication of the said work, as it would have provoked criticisms and replies, by which these upstart princes would have appeared in their true light. The article concerning Talleyrand Perigord, particularly, would have furnished matter for many critical observations.—N. Y. Daily Adv.

### EVELINA.

(As translated from the Irish)

The following beautiful Sonnet is said to have been written some time in the Twelfth Century, by a Bard of the O'Connell's Country, now part of the county of Waterford, and translated, as Mr. FRANCIS LODGE, jun. informs us, by a Gentleman skilled in the Language and Antiquities of the Country. It is to be regretted, that no contemporary Bard has given the Author's name to fame.

It was on the white hawthorn, on the brow of the valley, I saw the rising of day first break, the young, the soft, the gay, delightful morning; it kissed the crimson of the rose, mixed with her smiles, and laughed the season on us.

Rise, my Evelina; soul that informs my heart! Do thou rise, too, more lovely than the morn in her blushes, more modest than the ruffled rose when weeping in her dew, pride of the western shores!

The sky's blue face, when cleared by dancing sun-beams, looks not so serene as thy countenance; the richness of the wild honey is on thy lip, and thy breath exhales sweet like the apple-blossom;—black are thy locks, Evelina and polished as the raven's smooth pinions; the swan's silver plumage is not fairer than thy neck—and the witch of love heaves all her enchantments from thy bosom.

Rise my Evelina, the sprightly beam of the sun descends to kiss thee, without enmity to me, and the heath reserves its blossoms to greet thee with its adours; thy timid lover will pluck thee straw berries from the awful lofty crag, and rob the hazel of its autumn pride, the sweetness of whose kernel thou far exceedst; let my berries be as red as thy lips, and my notes ripe, yet milky as the love-begotten fluid in the bridal bosom.

Queen of the cheerful smile! shall I not meet thee in the moss-grown cave, and press to my heart thy beauties in the wood of Inischother? How long wilt thou leave me, Evelina mournful at the lone son of the rock; telling thy beauties to the passing gale, and pouring out my complaints to the grey stone of the valley?

Ah! dost thou not hear my songs, O virgin! thou who shouldst be the tender daughter of a meek-eyed mother.

Whenever thou comest, Evelina, thou approachest like summer to the children of frost; and welcome with rapture are thy steps to my view, as the harbinger of light to the eye of darkness.

The Anecdote mentioned under our Foreign Department, requires a little explanation, before our readers, unacquainted with the French language, can comprehend both the point of this very serious pun, and the caution with which it was conveyed.

The orange peel, cut so as to be reunited, and resemble an entire orange, was thrown upon the stage. It contained a Louis or French guinea, and a paper on which was written

*Jettez l'orange—prenez votre Louis.*

Which is simply

Throw away the peel—take your Guinea. This, addressed to the actor who picked up the orange, was all well enough; but mark the *corambole* as the French call it. The very same sounds likewise mean

Reject the Corsican—receive your Louis! And this was addressed to every Frenchman. A thunderbolt to Bonaparte, sure enough.

(Refertory.)

The following anecdote is from a late Dutch paper, under the Paris head.

There has lately arrived here a very celebrated Actress, distinguished for her beauty, but much more respected for a character of unimpeachable virtue. A wealthy Englishman, captivated by her qualities, wrote her this very whimsical and characteristic letter:

"Madam, I understand you are determined to preserve, by good conduct, the purity of your reputation. I take the liberty to applaud your resolution and encourage you to perseverance. So long as you continue in this determination, calculate on 50£ sterling a month, the first payment of which I enclose you. But

should you alter your opinion, I hope you will remember me favorably, and in that case 100£ a month are at your service."

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE LOTTERY,  
Now drawing in No. 10.

TENTH DAY.  
Prize of 500 dollars.—No. 2147.  
Prizes of 15 dollars.—Nos. 2359 2283  
5446 3742 7601 4204 2745 5515 7735  
4899 178 2275 2058 3477 3704 138  
4081 355 4361 2023 2137 2032 784  
4106 1447 2925 1273 5298 2726 7094.  
Blanks 5249 7627 2107 1139 5934  
942 518 6708 3307 7839 3186 5091  
374 3810 4593 5992 6312 714 6404  
6804 5286 6600 5644 5739 2930 4516  
47 7506 7956 2324 583 5878 720 5765  
1701 3126 6760 6577 25 7954 394 7844  
3772 6411 246 6132 182 3300 7685  
2736 3488 7544 1349 7742 2467 2244  
1492 6795 4409 2203 2706 4743 111  
6724 3410 1421 1183 12031577.

DIED, on the 26th ult in Goodland, Mr. THOMAS F. BATES, an old and much respected inhabitant of that county.

In Powhatan, at Woodbury mills, the 23d April, Mr. THOMAS PRICE, aged 26 years.—And on the 31st ult Mrs. MELLISANT PRICE, aged 23 years, both natives of Maryland, and lived in a happy conjugal state 5 years and 8 months.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it duly appears to the executive, that GEORGE DILLARD, charged by the inquisition of a coroner with the murder of Henry Williams late of the county of King and Queen, hath fled from justice—I have there on thought fit, with the advice of the council of state to issue this proclamation, hereby offering a reward of One Hundred Dollars, to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said George Dillard, and convey him before the coroner or a justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, to be committed to jail for examination, touching the said murder. And I do moreover enjoin all officers, civil and military, and exhort the good people of the commonwealth, to use their best endeavors to apprehend the said George Dillard, that he may be dealt with as, in such case, the law directs.

Given under my hand as Governor, with the seal of the commonwealth annexed, at Richmond, this 5th day of June, in the (21st) year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and five, and of the commonwealth the twenty ninth.

(Signed) JOHN PAGE.

GEORGE DILLARD is five feet eight or nine inches high, tolerable fair complexion, short black hair, dark eyes, well set, and some what droops in the shoulders, slow and soft of speech and of a smiling countenance when speaking, about twenty four or twenty five years of age; when he absconded, he read a large sorrel horse, about five feet high, some white feet, large white spot in his forehead and a snip on the nose.

### Wanted Immediately.

A QUANTITY of SENICA, or RATTLE SNAKE ROOT, and the Virginia or Black Snake Root; for which liberal prices will be given.  
BENJ. DUVAL.  
Richmond, June 5th, 1805. 3w.

### Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber living in Amherst county, four miles below the courthouse, on the night of the 17th inst. a negro man named MAJOLI, who was formerly the property of a Mr. Hide (merchant in Orange county,) afterwards sold to George Quishingsbury, then to the subscriber. Said negro is about 22 years old, yellow complexion, full face, thick lips, well set, bow legged, about 5 feet high, very short fingers, with a scar on his left hand below the finger joints—also, another scar against his eye, and one of his fore teeth out; he had on when he went away an ornaburgs shirt and pantaloons, and carried with him one pair striped breeches, a grey coat and pantaloons, and a blanket. He took with him a likely sorrel horse, with a star in his forehead and a small stripe down his nose, shot before, and I believe is branded with a C on his thigh. Said negro is well acquainted in many parts of Virginia, being formerly Mr. Hide's waiting man. He has a wife and children in Orange county at the said Quishingsbury's, and I suppose he will be lurking about that place.—Whoever will apprehend the said negro and return him with the horse, to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

James Stevens, jr.  
Amherst county, May 18, 1805. 6w.

### SALES AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday morning next the 12th inst. at 10 o'clock will be SOLD, at the lumberhouse of Messrs. Craddock and Brown at Rocketts.

30 hogheads prime Molasses.  
6 hogheads Northern Rum.  
28 barrels do.  
40 hogheads 3d proof West India Rum, of good quality.

10 tons Iron of superior quality.  
For approved endorsed notes, negotiable in the Bank of Virginia, at 90 days  
Prosser & Moncure, v. m.  
Richmond, June 7th, 1805. 1

### FOR SALE.

ON a credit of 18 months, at the Eagle Tavern, on the 25th of March one suing, a certain

Tract or Parcel of Land, lying in Patrick county, on Mayo river, containing 530 acres more or less being that tract lately owned by John Spencer, and sold by virtue of a deed of trust, for the benefit of Dunlop, Pollock & Co. Col. George Penn of Patrick, will shew the land to any person disposed so purchase. An undisturbed title with general warranty, will be made the purchaser, on payment of the money.—Undoubted security will be required.

Prosser & Moncure, v. m.  
Richmond, Feb 12th, 1805.

The sale of the above property having been POSTPONED, will positively take place THIS DAY, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, at the office of the subscribers.

Prosser & Moncure, v. m.  
June 8th, 1805. 1

I Friends and the public to inform his friend and the public at large, that he has obtained a commission for the exercise of the duties of a NOTARY PUBLIC, in and for this City; and that any business committed to him shall meet with prompt dispatch.

Saml. McCraw,  
Richmond, 17th May, 1805. 1f